HOW SARAH BERNHARDT HAS PRESERVED HER YOUTH.

Simple Prescriptions Which Are an Eldorado to Those Who Follow Them.

The best preserved woman on the stage to-day is Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, whose son is turned into his thirtieth year, who at sixteen was playing roles requiring the most exhaustive emotional efforts, and yet looks full lifteen years younger than her age, when it is most conservatively

Women who always notice and enjoy the firest points of beauty in one of their sex, agree that her back and shoulders are for a grandmother little short of maryclous. Exposed in a decellete bodies they are dimpled, satin smooth, and rosy white as a gid's, and their owner appreciates their merits. She seldiem uses any next. eir merits. She seldom uses any neck Jewels, or wears a high gown when she can appear in a low one, and anybody who makes a scarching investigation through his glasses can see they are haver veiled by

BERNHARDT'S VIEWS.

So curious did an American become to know the secret by which Madame Bern-hardt has escaped the indebble halt marks age and time set on its feminine victims, that when in Paris this naturm she pinned and when in Paris this automic she pinned on her hat one morning and walked holdly in on the actress Madame Bernhardt, who knows all about American interviews and possesses in her vocabulary an odd assortment of American collequiatisms, mistook her visitor for a newspaper reporter, laid her queer frizzled red head back among her divan pillows, laughed and remarked with mide in her floor Footie. marked with pride in her fluent English

"I guess et ees parceque I have never the the ah! well what we say in Fran-scaine la me couchotie. No," falling into sweet Parisian French, when she found her visitor both understood and could speak it, "I do not depend on a mas-scase and her lotions, any system of tire some gymnastics, or prescribed diet to keep myself in condition. In fact, I rarelytake any precautions or curvs whatever. I eat all and of what I like, I have not even mounted a bicycle, and when busy at putting a new play on at my theater will work until 3 in the morning for ten AVOIDS THE VALPORS.

"Mind you," continued madame, "all the while I never permit myself once to fall into a fit of the blues. Anything but that dire enemy of the feminine mind I can endure, melancholy and beauty cannot "For example," cried the vivacious lady,

For example, cried the vivacous lady, springing erect from her pillows, "left me show you a little what it is to be sad. Observe now my expression," and she let the lines of her eager face relax, drooped her lids and mouth and bent her head her lids and mooth and bent her head until she presented a picture of gentle de-jection. "Do you see, I have but to let my muscles fall, drop the jaw a little and wearing a face like that, in a week the lines will come, the checks sag a bit, then my shoulders go forward, and in a month I am changed. At my age a fortnight of unbroken megrims would ruin my looks foreyer.

WOMEN MELANCHOLY CREATURES. "Ah, my friend! do you not know that the face is always a sure index of an indi-vidual's state of mind! Women are by nature melancholy creatures. They free over trifles and let little things discourage them; they are not great philosophers, and the majority take life rather sadly, lying awake to worry sympthing that will awake to worry over something that will take care of itself. They let their cares and conscience follow them wherever they go, until nowadays both the young girls, who ought only to see the sunshiny side of existence, the well-placed older ones, who seem to have all they want—why, even you gay society women, who can buy shops full of gowns and jewels, with never a responsibility on your shoulders, suffer from what you call depression, or

BERNHARDT'S REMEDIES

"It is something perhaps in this nine teenth century air of ours, or the feminine sex has become absurdly introspective. To have emotions is only to be in fashion, which all may be amusing enough, but it ruins one's good looks. It is the cheerful woman who lives the longest and laughs the best

Sadness brings the early white hairs, deep wrinkles, the bad figures and the ugity roice. "Now if in the midst of my work I feel my spirits drooping down, down, in a hard attack of the dumps, I leave my work just where it is and go off to hed. Two days in hed screws my courage up to the point of audacity. It rests and soothes me, for after many experiments I find I can sleep off

Now no less famous beauties than Ninor de Lancios and Dinne de Poictier discreered that to be beautiful they must always be serene, and when the famous blane woke up of a morning with no spirit for the day before her she always mounted her horse and rode out to a little lakelet in the heart of Fontainbleni forest, and, like the Diana of the Greeks, plunged and swam till the cold water braced her nerves again. A DUCHESS' RECIPE.

"The very best preserved woman of all the British nobility, the Duchess of Teck, whose checks to day are like damask roses and her lingh the sweetest in the world, regularly takes berself in hand for the blues as she would dose herself for a head-orde. If her would come to the body of the property of ache. If her usually excellent spirits seem acare. It ner usuany excenent spirits seem sinking she goes for a long hansom drive quite alone up and down London's gayest street. She shops a little, drops into a pict-ure gallery or two, and it was another Eng-lish woman who told me she always took a Turkish bath when her future seemed most dreary, and after it found life had an

rest fit of the blues. here is a great doctor here in Paris has cured many of his women patients on the verge of nervous prostration by the simple instruction to always keep their ex on some object ten feet or more above the level range of vision when they walk or drive, and for others, working women most partilediarly, who sit at the casels and desks, or the shop girls, he orders that they, on finshing their work, undo their stays and lie flat out on their backs, the head a little lower than the feet for an hour. The ugliest nightmares of the mind can be banished by either of these simple means. Where the spirits are kept serone and buoyant the body is not only healthiest, but most beautiful, and promptly one falls into the way of permitting and encouraging the valpors, the face and figure at once take the tendency of the mind, which is down-ward, falling out of all the lines of symmetry and youthfulness."

Some Chie Winter Wraps. Long coats for traveling or had weather wear have deep rippling capes attached and usually pointed hoods in addition, though these hast are a matter of personal

The Eton jacket in black velvet and with The Eton Jacket in black velvet and with fancy bottons upon it—that is, either richly cut steel ones or those glittering with rhitestones—is very much liked and really makes a fine toilet if worn with a handsome crepon or silk skirt. Hunter's green, heliotrope and sapphire blue velvet are also used for these little jackets, but when they are made of colored velter. but when they are made of colored velvet then, of course, the skirt must be worn in

Figure and returness of garmture must stamp the velvet or satin coars, but the cloth one must be jaunty and look useful. Good style in its hall mark, and this is obtained by proper fit, material and design. Upon it there must be no buttontole that does not close over its corresponding button; indeed, nothing without a use must appear upon it. The cloth jacket is the expression in a coar of usefulness; smartness. pression in a coat of usefulness; smartness is a desirable adjunct, but smartness with-put usefulness condemns it, according to the laws of Dame Pastion.

AN INTERESTING SPOT.

Mrs. Ole Bull's Home in Historic Old Cambridge. Mrs. Ole Bull, the widow of the great Norwegian violinist, has a beautiful insue in Cambridge, Mass. The house is built in old colonial style, the principal room being a large music room. On the grand piano lie Ole Buil's violins, which are worth a email fortune. The room is full of beautiful and interesting things collected in many waninteresting things collected in many wanderings in various parts of the world. What
is called the Norwegian room is faithfully
copied from a library or living room of
the Norse country. The walls and ceilings
are of wood simply panelled. Over a window and opposite the door is an exquisitely
carved wooden scroll with the beautiful
inscription from the Psains: "The Lord
guard thy goings out and thy comings in."
The counterpart of this was found by Mrs.
Buil's brother in a peasant's cottage in
Norway. There are pictures of Ole Buil,
as a slender-waisted youth and as the silver-haired musician, who had lost hone of ver-haired musician, who had lost hone of his youthful fire.

his youthful fire.

In one corner is a curious square Norwegian fireplace built of red tiles and extending out into the room, instead of being recessed into the channey. The floor of this fireplace is raised a foot or so above the floor of the room, and there is a sort of roof a triffe higher than one's head. A wreight from hob over the blaze holds various quaint brass pots and kettles, and scattered about the room are all sorts of directly worken and gavit mainted worken. of queerly woven and gayly painted wooden vessels used by the Scandinavians for milk and beer. Some of these are made in the shape of animals and fowls. These and the large wooden bread baskets are as ingenious in construction and as crude and

persons in construction and as crade and brilliant in voloring as though they had becommade by our North American Indians. The most striking thing in the room is a huge chest with a rounded top, ciaborately inlaid and bound with wrought

Gilts Worthy Sheba's Queen

GORGEOUS OPAL SET FOR CON-SUELO VANDERBILT.

"Dearest" Spelled in Jewels Amethyst and Crystal, Her "State Stones."

The sentimental smile of dying summer is nunceded this October and the brisk breezes of coming winter are welcomed with only a passing word. Weightier considera-tions than those of the changing seasons are on hand, and with puckered brow and deat work upon a mighty problem of calcula-

Two great weddings are about to take place. Ergo, two great wedding presents are to be purchased! The question accompanying them is not how little can one get off with spending, but how much will the bank account acqually allow.

There is a bank in New York that makes a specialty of wenten's accounts. It has a private entrance off Broadway with a righty described autograph and hyperons.

a private entrance of Broadway with a richly decorated ante-room and luxurious toilet, with a colored woman servant in at-tendance. Small leather check books are provided for depositors, and, at a marble writing table, there are gold pens, fine sta-tionery and little slips for figuring up one's balance. Hereall the wealthy women of the



One of the Sh

iron, and having locks and handles of the same, and this was the bridal chest of a young Norwegian girl of long ago, and held her entire furnishing, personal and domestic, as, indeed, it well might. 'Two quaint and finely carved chairs are the brilial chairs, used in the long Norwegith marriage service, during which the con-tracting parties sit during a part of the time; these and an imposing brass candle-stick once belonged to a church in the Land of the Midnight Sun. Two shallow, cons-shaped brass placques suspended on the wall, and which look like parts of a knight's armour, served the Tore homely and domestic purpose of keeping parcakes look.

Mrs. Bull is still a young woman, having been married when scarcely more than a child. She is very accomplished, buying first won the attention of her distinguished has band by her charming rendering of the Nor bains by her charming removing of the Nor-wegina folk songs on the piano. Shespeaks and writes several languages, has a remark-ably well disciplined, cultivated mind, and is deeply interested in all plans for the better-nem of the world. Mrs. Buil is not hand-some, her wealth of beautiful brownhair and slender perfectly-modeled hand being her chief personal charms, but her delightful ease and grace of manner make one forget every thing else. Though an American, a native of Ean Claire, Mich., she has a rather foreign caste of features, and might easily be taken for a Norwegian berself. Notwithstanding her affinest circumstances, she dresses very plainty and with little regard for the latest fashion, though she is never in any way conspicuous in appearance. Despite a dif-ference of forty years indge, this second conriage of the violinist was a very happy one.

On a Bicycle.

That all absorbing problem of the hour, the woman's bicycle suit, is not yet solved. To be convinced of this it is only necessary to stroll along any thoroughtare frequented by women bicyclists. Many are the attends that here is the strong of the strong tempts that have been made to soive the problem, but so far all have failed. Skirted, or bhomered, or knickerbockered, or what-ever site be, it is rare indeed to encounter a feminine figure that presents a graceful

appearance upon the bicycle.
At first blush, indeed, it would seem that no woman with the fatal gift of bonuty had taken to the wheel, but this conclusion is almost wholly due to clothes, not to the women. Comfort, as well as good looks, is still an unknown quantity in woman's

No metter how costly a suit may be, or how carefully it may have been designed, it is sure either to fiap too much or to be too scant; it either drags or it bags; and, worst of all, if it is a skirt, it invariably "rides up." Oh, wad some power the giftie gie them to see themsel's as ithers see them—the majority of women riders. Many women bicyclists recognize this for themselves, however, Said one of them the other day:
"I know that I could ride better, and I know that I should be able to evolve a decent cycling suit, could I but see myself upon a wheel. I should like to practice riding before a big mirror that would show off every defect, both of my riding and of my costume. And, if every woman could but do this, the solution of the ciothes problem would be near at hand."—New York Evening Sun.

York Evening Sun. The Net Value. "Tas, struce; dar were eighty-schen cents cash in de pot en nigh erbout a hundred dollars in notes en checks."
"What was the pot worth, all told?"
"I guess you neber played pokah wid Stabtown niggahs. It were worf eighty-schen cents, ab co'se."—Judgs. metropolis "bank," and she is a poor account-ant who cannot keep her checks correctly numbered and her account straight. At this banking table this week there sits a solemn line of righly dressed weeken.

They are figuring and figuring. They want to make both ends meet and lar over far enough to leave a pretty sur-plus for a simming wedding gown. Lit-tle use of a fine gift if the guest has no wedding garment.

With a very large roll in her white-

enumeled and gold purse, the solemn-faced woman accountant issues from the private entrance of the bunk to " for her wedding gifts. There are the Whitney and Manfhorough weiding presents to be bought, and six others of lesser import, for weddings are as plentiful this nuturan as chrysanthemum shows. For buying a wedding gift a woman likes to pay cash. This is a strange freak of feminine nature. For useless thines—such as gifts, caudies and personal fromperie—she pays her money down. The sum does not book well in her book. But for her own dresses and her house furnishings she necessary. furnishings she prefers an account. This is odd, but it is the consensus of opinior of the dealers.

THE GOWN FOR SHOPPING.

The shopping gown—the wedding shopping gown—is a crepon. There is a new kind of this material that differs from the old as a supset from a raipbow. is pretty—the other dazzliog. The new crepon has a deep stripe of a different color. The raised part is black. It lies upon a purple or bine background. All is criskly, yet very heavy. It is a good nutumn material, warm, very adaptable to the new sagging sleeves. very adaptable to the new sagging sleeves, Crepon sleeves, a deep purple front, a purple velvet collarette and a black skirt with a very broad foided belt of black satin makes a very smart autumn shop-ping mode. It is much seen. The crepon is used in combination with silk and vel-vet of the hue of the groundwork, and it takes a place in the hat trimmings. Colored stiff galloon of purple, white and green appears at inconspicuous parts of the gowns. A rib of the galloon may peep out each side of the folded belt, or it may glimmer upon the edge of the fluffy neck garuiture. It is very bright fluffy neck garniture. It is ve and becoming to nearly all faces. For these very neat autumn gowns, which

vomen. Comfort, as well as good looks, are quite inexpensive, the crepon is selling as low as 60 cents a yard. Women who increde vostume.

No matter how costly a suit may be, or gifts spend whole mornings foliering along the shop displays and leaning over the counters of their favorite stores dressed

in its blooming stripes.

A very popular gift will be, from inquiry, a bracelet of precious stones. The bracelet is either a birth-stone bracelet or "motto" band. A bracelet sent to Miss Pauline Whitney by Lady Beresford, and given to her by the Duke, who acted as his step-mother's emissary, is a narrow strip of fiery opals. The stones grade from large at the wrist to tiny at the back. They are at the wrist to tiny at the back. They are matched to a grayish tint when looked at in a certain direction. Otherwise they have the peculiar blue of the opal. It is a very valuable bracelet, and was promised by Lady Beresford long ago, when Miss Whitney, looking over her bulyship's lewelcase, much admired the unset opals there. A motto bracelet purchased for the future Duchess of Mariborough, spells "Good Luck." The stones are a garnet, opal, olivine, diamond, lapis-lamil, uralian, cat's-eye and krokydolite. The last is a cheap, but very beautiful gem.

are diamond, emerald, aquamarine, ruby, emerald, sangshire and tournaline. The colors are very brilliant and the brooch remarkable, for its sparkle. Its significance, unperceivable to any one not in the secret of its manufacture, must be known to be

unperceivable to any one not in the secret of its manufacture, must be known to be appreciated.

Gifts rom to sentimentality this fall in a marked degree. The oddest present, and the most acceptable from a useful standpoint, is the cape pin, an invention of the autumn, but immensely popular in a month's existence. The cape pin is a dagger with a gold sheath. The dagger has a precious stone in its bift, or a row of precious stones, and the sheath, which daugles from a long gold chain, is tipped with a gem. This is for keeping the rug shoulder cape in position. But a word about the rug cape may be necessary first. This is a square cape made from one of the bemutiful woollen rugs so plentifully displayed. Its most fashionable shape is a square with rounded ends, or square ones. It is bing from the left shoulder. Its lining is dull, to match the dress triumnings, and the cape its of the tone of the dress itself. At will it can be brought around the shoulders for warmith. The cape dagger holds it firm, and is a sightly ornament.

The young Duchess of Mariborough will have such a cape pin with hilt stal tip of her "State stone." In spite of the fact of her New York residence and her London home, Miss Vanderbilt has always regarded Rhode laiand as her own State. Here she passes her time when in this country. The cape dagger will be of Rhode, Island rock crystal and Rhode island amethyst. These are richly set in chased gold and make a worthy offering, and one which will be much appreciated by the young woman whose gifts will be so numerous and so princely that her admiration will have run short of adjectives before half have been inspected. Another of these cape daggers is set with a motto, "Hope." The stones are hyacinthe, olivine, pearl and emerald. A very beautiful feature of this extensive shopping for wedding gifts that The young Duchess of Mariborough will A very eshapping for wedding gifts that is now going on is the seeking for utility. "I adopted a jeweled safety pin for the tip of my bodice," says a fashionable young matron, much given to walking. "It is the most useful thing I ever owned. Can you duplicate it in onyx of the clearest color?"

ONYX FOR BLISS Onyx means "conjugal bliss," and all who are receiving wedding presents this fall know it, or should know it.

fall know it, or should know it.

A lady who stepped into a jewcer's of great reputation, leaned across the counter and whispered something to the dignitary, who was himself in attendance upon his brilliant wares.

"I can have one for you in ten days," replied the jeweler, glancing at the small, rich autumn bonnet upon the fair beach.

head.

The request was for a leaf and flower of rems for a bonnet ornament for a wedding present. The leaf was to be of the timisst emeralds, and the flower a pink rose. This same little flower, delicate, brilliant, and beautiful beyond compare, has nestled in the bonnet trimings at spring and full for several seasons, and will do so for generations if the owner desires. It is unplined and worn upon the neck of an evening gown when desired. A few such ornaments as this, and a woman's dressy appearance is assured for life. The cost is considerable, but money is in the air, and there's a nation's pride atstake how with the Mariboroughshere. w with the Mariboroughshere

One of the wedding-present shoppers has inconspicuously clasped around her umbrella a bend of gold in which were set small moonstones—the "no rain" stones. This band, very neat and far from showy,

cost \$100.... The bridesmaids of the autumn are busy young women. They, too, have gowns to buy. Their gifts are to harmonize. Miss Consuelo's bridesmaids unite in a set of jeweled ornaments. Miss Goelet gives the bar pin, Miss Burden's choice is a ring. Miss Jay selects a bracelet, and so on until the complete set is chosen. The stones selected are opais, and the set, as all the bridesmaids are millionairesses, will be one of the world's famous jewel sets.

The casket containing them has a top with a morogram in epsis.

The autumn shorping gowns are bright in color and simple in material, but the busy womenshoppersaces streeding their gowns. They are rather debating over and over again how many brooches will lie among the gifts, and wondering whether a watch in the palm of a glove will be an acceptable novelty or be put aside in the "poor taste"

BEAUTIFUL FINGER NAILS.

Fifteen Minutes Each Day Should Be Spent Caring for Them.

A hand is never really beautiful, no matter how white and soft and shapely it may be, unless it is set off by beauti-ful finger nails; and the elaborate care usually recommended for weekly or monthy practice is not half so important as small amount of time required for systematic daily care.

It will take very little time and trouble when we once form the habit of this itention, and we will soon be convinced that the finger nails require regular look-ing after if we desire to have them in

ing after if we desire to have them in the highest condition of beauty.

They should, in the first place, be kept clean. To keep them so the nail brush and soap and warm water should be used once every day, or oftener, as the case may demand, but the omission of it for twenty-four hours has unpleasant results. On wiping the hands after washing them, On wiping the hands after washing them, while they are still moist and soft from the action of the water, the free edge of the scarfskin should be gently pressed back, and a graceful eval form, ending in a crescent like space of white, will be insured. This skin, as a rule, should never be cut, pared, or picked, and the less it is disturbed, account as above described, the turbed, except as above described, the better.

The ends or points of the nails should The ends or points of the nails should be pured once every week or ten days, according to their growth, which varies somewhat with the season of the year and the halst of the individual. Finely made, sharp Mick-seasons will be found most convenient for cutting the nails, unless one can handle skillfully a sharp penknife. The length of the nail should correspond exactly with the tips of the fingers, and not prefunde in a point beyond them. Polish your nails occasionally by rubbing them vigorously with a closely roded pad of channois or wash leather. It is best not to induige in the use of so-called manicure to induige in the use of so-called manicure powders, as frequently these substances prove injurious to the healthy growth, strength and permanent vigor and beauty

of the nails.

Be sure never to bite the nails a Be sure never to but the mais nor to cut them shorter than the funer tips; both are bad practices. Deformed and weak nails and slow growth of the same usually denote full health, and when the general health is improved by indi-cious outdoor exercise and suitable tonics the beneficial results will often be quickly noticeable on the finger nails.

the beneficial results will often be quickly noticeable on the finger nails.

Never scrape the nails with a knife or scissors or other instruncent, as the action takes off their natural enamel. Avoid violence in any form which may distort or mark them. Do not tear off portions of the finger nails nor pick at them, as they will soon be injured and become unshaperly. A little lemon juice, or vinegar and water, will remove stains and once in a great while it will be well to use for pidshing them a little putty-powder and water, using a bit of channels for rubbing. An expensive manicure set is all very well for the toilet table, and may serve as a reminder, but it is this little daily care, and the use of simple means, that will keep in the most perfect condition the dainty finger tips that mean so much to a fastidious woman and to all who gaze upon her.

used with strictest caution, is disastrous. It eats the nail in such a manner that any It eats the nail in such a manner that any sharp edge, even of paper, will split it. If cream or grease of any kind is used on the hands before retiring be careful in keeping it from the nails. It is difficult to get out and retains the dust.

There are many women, I am well aware, who argue a lock of time for this daily attention; they are professional women, they contend, or housewives with engrossing domestic cares, but my advice to them is to either make the time be getting up fifteen minutes earlier or neglect the

mond, lapis-landi, uralian, cat's-eye and krokydelite. The last is a cheap, but very beautiful gem.

A brooch-ordered presumably for the same young lady, as it is from a relative of her mother—spells "Dearest." The stones

Training of An Heiress

MRS. ELLIOTT TAKES RICH GIRLS FOR A YEAR IN EUROPE.

Year With Titled Schoolgirls of England Gives an Heiress a High Position.

A paragraph in a newsy little sheet in a town where Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott has been spending the summer reads:

"Mrs. Elliott leaves here shortly to chaperon Miss Perkins this winter in Europe. Miss Perkins is heiress to \$15,000,000 in her own right upon attaining her unjority She will make her debut in society imme distely upon her return from abroad. Her chaperon the well-known writer and lecturer, daughter of Julia Ward Howe, has the entree to the inner circles of all the cities in Europe and can introduce her charge to the people whom a great pros-pective heiress should know."

This paragraph tells severa! things to the inductive mind. That the business of traveling governess has grown to be an important one, and has become that of chaperon and instructress combined. That it is a proud post, giadly accepted by the finest ladies of literature and society; and—not least—that another great heiress is to be introduced into society to dazzle the eyes and tempt the affections of suitors.

A DIFFICULT POST. The business of chaperoning has become such an art that those who take it up call it the "training of an beiress." It embraces proper chaperonage around the world, the introduction to court circles and every educational advantage. To chaperonan beiressa thorough knowledgeof the etiquette of all countries is required, and the thousand personal graces and delicate refinement of accent that are the marks of fine breeding and worthy wealth! Little wonder that society worken of sotvery great fortune are glad to accept such posts, and

smaller wonder that none but those of extra attainments can full it.

In the training of an heiress great rigidity of discipline is needed. Elizabeth Phipps Train, in that catchy book, "The Autobio-

Train, in that catchy book, "The Autobiography of a Professional Beauty," says that a girl's mother has not the hardness of heart to train a beautiful heiress successfully, and that her "beauty" received her correct training only from having a weak, insistent and foolish mother.

The question of dress, which is supposed to play a large part in the life of an heiress, is little mentioned by the chaperon. The young woman is impressed with the idea that muslins and woollens are all, absolutely all, she can wear until after her debut, and after that she is only a lay figure in the hands of her tailer. She is strictly kept from putting on ribbons or ornaments, and unless she is a vain bons or ornaments, and unless she is a vain young woman, she soon learns this lesson and is Quakerish in her gurb, as all for-eign girls are until that eventful time, the debut.

PUT ON BREAD AND WATER The matter of food is a delicate one with the chaperon. She is a woman herself with a grown up liking for salads and course dinners. With her, as constant companion, is a young lady for whom she is responsible in looks, digestion, tastes and appetite. If her charge's complexion is clouded she knows she will be secretly if not openly censured. And if the young woman should develop an indigestion should knows that her occupation as professichaperon to millionairesses is gone for

By self-denial on her own part and by

very difficult to obtain, as they require a great deal before accepting—social position, intelligence, good disposition and congeniality, but, once accepted, there is never a word said afterwards about the relative positions of the two. They are for the year practically mother and daughter.

MRS. LOGAN ABROAD.

for the year practically mother and daughter.

MRS. LOGAN ABROAD.

It is authoritatively said that Mrs. John
A. Logan chaperoned the daughters of a
millionaire through Europe one scason several years ago for a large sum of money,
and it was stated at one time that Mrs.
Ulysees S. Grant would accept as traveling
companion a certain very wealthy orphan
heiress, a project that was abundoned on
account of the fill-health of Mrs. Grant.
But these names are sufficient to show in
what high circles the chaperons dwell.
Once in Europe the young girl becomes
hobody immediately. She is a "litto
girl," the childish charge of a chaperon,
and as such she is invited to visit certain
places at certain times. But she goes to no
dinner parties and she dances at no buils.
Her chaperon, to maintain her own social
position, may be obliged to accept such
invitations, but the wealthy young charge
remisus athorne to be put to be dut? o'clock.
In America she has led a gay life. But
on the Continent she is a fittle girl again,
and must accept her lot as the price of a
latter acquintates with British and Continental nobility.

The chaperon is entertained at inneheon,
and here the young charge may go.' She
rebels at the limited skirt, just below her
boot-tops, and the round waists that are
furnished her—she that has been queening
it at Bar Harbor in crinoline and lace all
summer! But it is of no use to complain.
The English will cozsider her a "little girl"
until her debut and presentationateour.

After huncheon the "little girl"
intil ber debut and presentationateour.

After huncheon the "little girl" is sent
to inspect the art gallery. A catalogue is

After hincheon the "little girl" is sent to inspect the art gallery. A catalogue is furnished her as a souvenir, and she knows that later in the day her chaperon will ask about the style of this or that painting and she will have to answer.

A STRICT MAID.

A great trial for the American girl heires taking her preparatory trip abroad is the deprivation of her maid. This functionary who has served her in America is left at home, and in her place comes a marble-faced French maid, who wakens her at regular hours and lays out certain dresses. According to rules she massages each inch of complexion every night, and is care-According to rules she massages each inch of complexion every night, and is carefully guariful of the ice-water dash for slenderness, and the hot-water plunge for litheness. She speaks not a word of English, and opens her eyes in well-bred surprise if the American mademoiselle speaks to ber in any language but French. By and by, though the American girl does not know it, there will be a German maid, and later an Italian and a French. In this way she will keep up on her languages beyond mistake.

Mornings, as a special favor, the wideawake American girl who understands a

awake American girl who understands a direction upon the beach and a shopping trip, with lunch at Delmonico's, is invited as a special favor to "study" in Lady Somebody's nursery with Her Ladyship's big, sleepy-cycl, rosy-checked, English daughters

big, sleepy-eyed, rosy-cheeked, Loginal
daughters.

At luncheon she partiakes of bread and
marmalade with them, and at 4 o'clock
she takes a walk through the square, with
the visiting governess in solemn attendance. Lady Somebody's gracious smile
and an invitation to "come as often as
your chaperon will allow," are her rewards of merit and the ones for which the
chaperon is planning.

your chaperon will allow," are her rewards of merit and the ones for which the
chaperon, is planning.

A whole season of this study, training
and nursery acquaintance abroad does
wonders for a girl later on. She returns
to America with a correspondence with
half the titled hayshaps of England, and
she is on familiar terms with many a
princess of the small States of Germany
and the south of Europe. She has a very
desirable intimney abroad and one which
a year later, when she is introduced into
society, will be very useful to her in classing
her as "a school frigud" of manya personage
of position and culture.

The heiress gets a fair return for her
money, and the chaperon cetnes home, if
tired and worn with the leng strain of
"training an heiress," abundantly rewarded
in a monetary way.

WHAT IT COSTS The sum of money charged for professional chaperonage is like that of a good wife, "beyond robies." There is no fixed figure, and the amount is a confidential matter



They Blossom

When Snow Flies

WINTER-BLOOMING BULBS AND

HOW TO CARE FOR THEM.

New Species of Hyacinths and

Other Flowers That Make

the Home Beautiful.

Late September or mid October is the

senson for planting winter blooming bulbs.
They pay one so lavishly for the very

slight care they may require, that it seems a pity for any one to forego this part of the

dower of the world's beauty, which is

The amateur of moderate desires who

wishes to make an April of his January, is often bewildered in attempting to make

Despite the vast importation of levely and desirable winter boils, there are

certain favorites among them which never lose place in popular esterm; unips and hyacinths easily head this list and are indispensable in a collection, however

small. I would suggest, that of the many benu-tiful kinds of tulips, the single, early-flowered varities be selected. One is

every creature's right.

a satisfactory choice.

tulips, are L'Immaculee, white, Rem-brandt, red, chryselsra, yellow, and cot-tage maid, white and pink. HOW TO PLANT.

How To Plant.

They should be planted about the depth of two inches in rather small pots with broken potshreds and charcoal in the bottom to insure a good drainage. The soil should be composed of leaf mould, a little well-rotted manure that too heavy, garden soil and sand. After the bulbs are planted, set them in a dark, cool place for from four to six weeks; during this period water them frequently. Whengrowth period water them frequently. Whengrowth has begun expose them to the smilght in a moderately warm atmosphere, and always keep plenuifully supplied with water. The soil and cultural directions are about the same for almost all of the winter-blooming boths.

Hyacinths are, of course, desirable, and there are few flowers more accomand there are few flowers more accommodating in their bloom than the fragils Roman' hyacinths. They come in white, rose color, and pale blue, and a box thickly planted with them forms, when the flowers are blooming, one of those dainty combinations of color so loved by La Pampadout.

SELECTING THE BULBS Of the stardier Dutch hyacinths, some of the best single varieties are Queen Victoria, red; Charles Dickens, blue; Mine Van der Hoop, white: La Citroniere, yellow. Of the double varieties Czar Nicholas, deep rosy red: Mignen de Drifftheat, blue; La Tour d'Auvergne, white, and Jame, yel-

Tour d'Auvergue, white, and Jame, relow.

The same directous for grawth are applicable to both tailps and hyacinthe,
save that the hyacinths must be planted
so that the crown of the bulb is just
above the soil.

Undoubtedly the most satisfactory bulbs
for winter colture are the narcisst. Of
this family the Chinese sacred lify is the
casiest to grow. It is also called Joss
flower, water fairy, luck lify, etc.

There is an old Chinese proverb to this
effect "Whoever has two loaves of bread
let him trade one for a narcissus, for
tread is nourishment for the body, but the
narcissus is food for the soal."

The most channing arrangement of
these flowers I ever saw was in a little
Japanese shop, where they were grown
in oddly-staped green bowls. The leaves
rose from them a shade darker, and above

rose from them a shade darker, and above them the delicate white biossoms, with their yellow cups, shook fragrance on the air.

CHINESE SACRED LILY. To grow them properly cut the bulls vertically about half an inch deep with

vertically about half an inch deep with a sharp knife; then place them in a bowl of water, with pebbles about them to hold them securely. The water should not completely cover the bulbs and should be frequently renewed.

The paper while is another desirable variety of the polyanthus narcissi (the variety which produces its odorous blossoms on spikes). It blooms very early and if kept in a cool place will remain fresh for several weeks. Five or six bulbs to a five-inch pot is a good rule. Always keep a saucer of water under each pot. Soil the same as for tulips, perhaps not quite so rich, and an abundance of lepid water.

ance of tepid water.

The single narcissi, poeticus, are very attractive. Dainty, slim, self-conscious blossoms, they seem to say. "We are the emblems of egotism; we grew by a dim pool in a 'woodland enchanted' and adored our own beauty;" but the frivolous fworld, that loves a catchy phrase and has ensurined Mother Goose in her heart, stands by and says, "Little Nannie Netticont, in her white petitional and her red nose."

NEW DAFFODILS. Some of the white daffedils are very

Some of the white daffedils are very handsome. Of these Horsefield and Stella Alba are most desirable.

There is no leveller holb for house culture than the freezine. The delicate blossoms seem fit transpers for the cives who pains their frost pictures on the pane.

The best results will be gained by planting five or six bulbs in the usual five-inch pot and in light, rich soil. They need not be watered until growth begins, nor need they be set away in the dark. They rethey be set away in the dark. They re

quire a moderately cool temperature, plenty of water, sun, and air. Rafracta Alba is a beautiful variety with an enchanting fragrance. Libes of the valley can be forced easily

if certain cultural directions are observed. The pips must be frozen in a box of earth and then placed in a room just above freezing point to thaw out slowly. There they must be kept perfectly dark, then still shrouded in dark mess, they must be given a warmer at mosphere and this warmin should penetrate the bulbs through the bottom of the box. They must be kept in darkness until the flower stalks show and may then be placed in sunshine, always in a nta foo osphere, and watered very plen

MAUDE HOWE ELLIOTT, PROFESSIONAL CHAPERON. As Sketched in a Parlor Car. severity to the young lady in charge—who may be a woman of eighteen—she keeps her down to a diet of cereals, vegetables, and meat. Her drinks are lemonade if she is fat and milk if she is thin. She has no ices nor creams, and candy is for a year "My daughter is petted and has no ices nor creams, and candy is for a year "My daughter is petted and yout such a course successfully requires a peculiar knack for discipline and real hardness of heart, for you must remember the girl is at her caramel age, and cool, sweet viands tempt her as meals do not. To keep her fresh in looks and strong in stomach is part of the chaperon's work.

A very important daty with Mrs. Mande

specially fitted in chaperoning wealthy young women, is her knowledge of litera-ture and the literati of all countries. She knows the bypaths of every city on the con-

am to introduce abroad.

Queen Victoria recognizes the professional introducer very cordially. There are three indices of title new in London who introduce desirable American beliesses at court every winter, and Her Majesty has the atmost confidence in their propriety A very important duty with Mrs. Maude Howe Ellistt, and that for which she is

English girls are seldom, the sionally, chaperoned through America by friends. But here the newness of the archi-tecture and the lack of "history" makes a journey less an educator of the world's great events. A journey abroad under a chaperon is the top notch of culture, and the heiress so fortunate as to secure it is sure of a quick place in sacriety. sure of a quick place in society.

She Wanted to Know.

knows the bypaths of every city on the continent, and can pilot her charge to the scenes of all George Eliot's books and to the visions of Browning's poetry in a most instructive way. A young woman who has gone around the world in her charge knows enough to converse pleasantly and well about all the cities of the world. And, of course, she meets literary people by the thousand. Marion Crawford is Mrs. Eliott's cousin, and she has other relatives in the literary world abroad.

The business of professional chaperon-"What is that place down there?" asked she of one of the officers. "Why, that is the steerage," answered he. "And does it take all those people to make the boat go straight?"—Tit-Bits. The business of professional chaperonage is kept so very secret that few ever hear of it. The chaperous themselves are